

Law Enforcement News

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In this issue:

Around The Nation: A coast-to-coast roundup of police news. **Page 2, 3.**
Move over, Oprah: Here comes the latest talk show, from the Philadelphia Police Department. **Page 3.**
Agreeing to disagree: Richmond, Va.-area chiefs find consensus to be elusive in mapping an anti-crime strategy. **Page 3.**
A question of merit: Chicago PD gets the OK to promote detectives on the basis of affirmative-action goals rather than test scores. **Page 3.**
People & Places: Leaving the scene of the crime; chief sets up house; anti-pimp patrol; the Tucson shuffle; chief gets more help than he bargained for. **Page 4.**
Burden's Beat: Janet Reno gives cops an earful. **Page 5.**
The working life can be a killer: New studies look at on-the-job violence and homicide. **Page 5.**
In concert: Eight Federal agencies plan joint effort against telemarketing scams (including phony police fronts). **Page 5.**
Balling out: How one Midwestern town coped with the Great Flood of 1993. **Page 6.**
Forum: A police valedictory 47 years in the making; how to realize the national goal of a college-educated police service. **Page 8.**
International Datelines: Police and criminal justice news from around the world. **Page 9.**
Upcoming Events: Conferences and workshops of interest. **Page 11.**

Should crime be color-blind?

Mayors urge removal of race data from crime stats

Minneapolis Mayor Donald Fraser and several of his big-city colleagues have urged the Justice Department to change the way it collects, uses and disseminates crime statistics — by deleting references to the race of those arrested for crimes.

An Oct. 21 letter sent to Attorney General Janet Reno, drafted by Fraser and co-signed by mayors Kurt Schmoke of Baltimore, Sharpe James of Newark, N.J., Glenda E. Hood of Orlando, Fla., and Wellington Webb of Denver, charges that such data "are largely irrelevant from a policy perspective and help to create the false perception among some members of the general public that there is a causal relationship between race and criminality."

The mayors said their concerns are that the "racial classifications employed in [the FBI's] Uniform Crime Reports... are social constructs and have no independent scientific validity." Furthermore, the mayors assert, "racial statistics have only limited relevance for intelligent policy analysis" and their collection and use by the Federal Government "perpetuate racism in American society."

"While data concerning race may be useful when one is trying to de-

termine the extent of discrimination in the criminal justice system, race, per se, is a poor substitute in most policy-oriented research for information regarding underlying causal factors related to family structure, education or socioeconomic status," the mayors said. They noted that Canada and many other countries do not maintain data with racial classifications.

Any new DoJ policy should "include criteria that permits the publication of racial statistics only if there is a demonstrated relevance for their use," the mayors proposed.

Justice Department spokesman Carl Stern said Nov. 17 that the letter had been forwarded to DoJ's Office of Justice Programs, which will review it and formulate a response. At press time, Reno had not addressed the issue.

In February, Fraser forwarded a similar request to Minnesota Gov. Arne Carlson, whom he asked to develop a policy "to prevent the misuse of racial data regarding crime statistics." The Mayor informed Carlson that he had instructed Police Chief John Laux to "delay" providing 1992 racial statistics to the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, which serves as the state's clearinghouse for crime statistics, "until the state... develops a pol-

icy that provides for publication of this data only when there is a specific and relevant purpose identified." He asked state officials to recommend a similar policy to the FBI.

In an interview with LEN, Fraser, whose 14 years as Mayor will come to a close this month, said the letter grew from his decade-old concern about the use of race in health and crime statistics.

"There is a kind of mindless use of racial classifications without any reference to the relevance of imposing those classifications," he said. "There's always the implication that it's relevant to something, but that's rarely spoken. Anytime racial or ethnic classifications are used, they should be preceded by a paragraph explaining their relevance."

The use of such data creates a "we vs. they" mentality that contributes to racial polarization in U.S. society, the Mayor said. "I'm particularly concerned about that with respect to children because what I think has to be 100-percent clear is that how children are growing up is the responsibility of the whole community. All of the children are our kids."

Any changes in the way crime statistics are collected in Minnesota would have to be approved by the Legisla-

ture, said Ken Bentfield, director of the state Department of Public Safety's Office of Information System Management.

"We are taking his interest in this area seriously," Bentfield told LEN, adding that a meeting on the issue was recently held at the University of Minnesota's Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. "People have a tendency to take [racial data] and use it as they see fit, many times out of the context of a lot of other data that should be included in their analyses."

Bentfield said the consensus of those attending the Humphrey Institute gathering was that "it would be a shame if there were gaps in data because a lot of it is used to show year-to-year trends, and they felt it was important that the data be collected. They also felt that somehow we have to try to get the attention of researchers to make sure that they are responsible in their use of the data."

While the Police Department is honoring Fraser's request by withholding the data from the state, it continues to collect information about the race of perpetrators and the information is still made available to

Continued on Page 10

With waters receded, law enforcement weighs the diverse challenges of 1993's Great Flood

By Jacob R. Clark

Photographs of residents in boats and canoes navigating the flooded streets of their waterlogged towns no longer dominate the front pages of the nation's newspapers, as they did last summer during the "Great Flood of '93." But for those who live and work in the eight-state region affected by the flood, which may go down in history as the nation's costliest disaster, the memories of the calamity are as fresh as the mud that covered every surface of their ruined homes and workplaces.

A final tally has yet to be placed on flood-related damage, but estimates range as high as \$12 billion. The disaster, caused by weeks of monsoon-like conditions in the Midwest, left over

16,000 square miles of farmland under water, and is blamed for the deaths of 43 people.

In town after town, the flood sparked enormous evacuation and rescue operations, forcing hundreds of public safety and law enforcement agencies to put their disaster-preparedness plans to work, in many cases for the first time in a real-life situation. It was a time for law enforcement agencies to put jurisdictional rivalries aside to work together in multiagency operations, from which heroes often emerged.

In some cases, even the line between law-abiding citizens and con-

victed criminals was blurred, as in Niota, Ill. There, a group of black and Latino convicts from Chicago serving time in a Greene County "boot camp"-style correctional facility forged unlikely ties with white townspeople by aiding in a unsuccessful effort to save the town from the raging Mississippi. The inmates later received a card from grateful Niota residents, who vowed that the inmates would "never be forgotten." For their part, the inmates went on to help several other riverfront towns in flood-control efforts.

Predictably, the story of the Great Flood of '93 also has its share of

villains. Scam artists began setting up their operations as soon as roads were passable, prompting law enforcement agencies to warn residents to beware of those seeking to take advantage of the disaster. Police were also on the lookout for looters seeking whatever booty could be salvaged from the ruins of homes and businesses.

In one case, an Illinois man was charged Oct. 1 with sabotaging a levee, causing it to break and flood West Quincy, Mo., on July 16. The break ended a weeklong effort to save the town, forced evacuations, ruined crops

Continued on Page 6

More questions than answers remain on radar-cancer issue

Three years after an Ohio State Highway Patrol officer first went public with research suggesting that long-term use of traffic radar devices could pose a hazard to police officers, and more than a year after two United States Senators promised to seek funding for a scientific study of the claim, little progress has been made in getting to the bottom of the controversy, leaving many questions unanswered.

That could change early next year, however, when researchers at the

Cincinnati branch of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health are expected to offer recommendations on how to conduct a broad epidemiological study of police officers who used radar. The study presumably would examine whether a link does exist between long-term, low-level exposures to the radar devices' non-ionizing microwave radiation and the subsequent development of rare forms of cancer among the police officers who use radar.

The controversy unfolded in November 1990 when Law Enforcement News published a series of articles by Ohio state trooper Gary Poynter asserting that the long-term use of radar could pose serious health risks for police. The articles prompted scores of police departments nationwide to shelve the hand-held units that Poynter alleged posed the most danger, and many agencies made alterations to other types of radar devices to reduce officer

Continued on Page 7

What They Are Saying:

"I'm extremely disappointed with the U.S. Government. I'm getting more and more phone calls from police officers with new claims [of cancer] and I think it's outrageous."

— Santo Franzo, Connecticut representative for the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, on the slow pace of research into the alleged link between cancer and traffic radar. (7:2)

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — A gang crackdown in Hartford intensified after machine-gun fire killed a gang member, and seven others were wounded in a four-day spree of violence that swept the state capital in late October.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Officials last month launched the District's second gun buyback program in two years, offering cash to those who turn in firearms or tell authorities about others who illegally possess weapons.

Police Chief Fred Thomas last month suspended a portion of the police union contract that requires officers to get 28 days' notice before their schedules are changed. The move allows Thomas to put more officers on the street immediately to deal with a wave of violence.

Councilman Frank Smith introduced legislation last month that would give tax breaks to police officers who reside in the District, saying only 30 percent of its 4,200 officers live there.

MAINE — State Police investigators believe someone is seeking revenge against Trooper Tammy Doyle, whose Ashland home was severely damaged Nov. 7 in an arson fire.

MARYLAND — The bank-robbery total in Baltimore is expected to reach a record high this year, breaking the old record of 97 bank heists set 13 years ago.

A Baltimore officer who appeared as "Officer Friendly" at an elementary school filed assault charges against an 8-year-old boy who allegedly punched her. Carolyn Salley was leading the boy by the arm to the principal's office when he socked her. The boy had disrupted Salley's presentation.

MASSACHUSETTS — Battered women would be eligible for two-year housing vouchers limiting their share of rent to 30 percent of their income, under newly proposed legislation. Eligibility would be based on proof that the banerier had been convicted of a serious crime.

Relations between Boston police and the Suffolk District Attorney's Office have strained amid accusations that detectives mishandled evidence in the murder investigation of Det. John J. Mulligan, who was shot to death while he sat in his car as he worked a private-security detail. The Boston Globe reported last month. Two 19-year-olds have been indicted on murder, robbery and weapons charges.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — The state Supreme Court ruled that landlords may be liable for attacks on their property. The decision sends back to Federal court a suit filed by a woman after she was raped in the parking lot of her apartment complex.

NEW JERSEY — The state Supreme Court on Oct. 28 upheld the constitutionality of the state's 1986 "drug kingpin" law that requires high-level

drug dealers to serve a minimum of 25 years in prison. The 4-3 majority ruled that the law is broad but not vaguely defined, saying the statute "describes the elements of the offense in common well-understood terms."

NEW YORK — The number of crimes reported on City University of New York's 19 campuses rose nearly 25 percent last year, from 187 to 231. The 200,000-student system began training its own police officers in 1991 and have deployed 300, with another 700 scheduled to be on the job by 1995.

An appeals court ruling has shut down a widely hailed program in Brooklyn that provided drug treatment instead of prison for nonviolent offenders, and threatens similar programs throughout the city and state. Treatment Alternatives for Street Crime was suspended in late October after an appeals court in Brooklyn ruled that it constituted "interim probation."

A painstaking search of fingerprint records by New York City Transit Police officers resulted in the apprehension of one of Delaware's most wanted criminals. Freddy Herreida, 23, was issued a summons when he jumped a subway turnstile to avoid a \$1.25 fare in August. Herreida, who had a long felony record in Delaware, gave officers a phony name but correct address, making him easy to locate once Transit Police matched up his fingerprints.

New York City Councilman Anthony Weiner said last month that the city shouldn't spend \$2.8 million for a new fleet of three-wheeled patrol scooters because they break down too much.

The embattled head of the New York Police Department's Internal Affairs Division was transferred Oct. 21. Chief Robert Beatty will serve as head of the management information bureau, which merges the department's communications division with its management information systems division. Beatty had been criticized for his handling of internal investigations into police corruption.

RHODE ISLAND — Forty Crime Watch volunteers, who completed seven weeks of police academy training, were sworn in by Cranston officials Nov. 3. They will patrol schools, housing for the elderly and playgrounds to alert police to suspicious activity.

Southeast

ALABAMA — After completing the latest of four prosecutions he has undertaken against confessed killer Donald Owens, Mobile District Attorney Chris Galanos had some choice words for judges sitting on the state appeals court. He called them "the five dumbest white men on earth" after a jury convicted Owens once again of murder charges on Oct. 27.

ARKANSAS — The FBI is probing death threats against Frank Shaw, president of the Francis County NAACP, and two black residents. They received a letter Oct. 27 that was signed "KKK, Forrest City chapter."

The number of crimes committed by teen-agers jumped 86 percent over the last four years to 1,130 in 1993, said the state Crime Information Center. Law enforcement officers and youth workers recently formed a task force to attack the problem.

FLORIDA — Prosecutors in the case against Danny Rolling, who is charged with killing five college students in Gainesville in 1990, say they will introduce evidence that also links him with three murders in his hometown of Shreveport, La., in 1989. Rolling's trial is to begin next month.

GEORGIA — Atlanta is losing \$4.7 million in Federal funding for Project Connect, a 3-year-old program to refer alcohol and drug abusers for treatment. Federal officials say the program does not work.

Tupac Shakur, a rap-music artist who was criticized by former Vice President Dan Quayle for anti-police lyrics on a 1991 album, was arrested Oct. 31 and charged with shooting two off-duty police officers during a traffic altercation in Atlanta. The two officers, Mark Whitwell, 33, a Clayton County police officer, and his brother Scott, 32, a Henry County officer, were treated for minor wounds and released. Shakur, 22, was released on \$55,000 bond pending a hearing to determine whether the case should be sent to a grand jury.

LOUISIANA — The Players Lake Charles riverboat casino company has dropped plans to build a new headquarters for State Police Troop D in exchange for the troop's current site. Company officials said the price tag of nearly \$2-million was too high. Meanwhile, State Police Supt. Col. Paul Fontenot said state troopers will police floating casinos until they can be replaced with about 130 gaming agents, who begin training in February.

Nine Quachita Parish citizens have filed suit asking Sheriff Laymon Godwin to accept applications and issue permits for people who want to carry concealed weapons legally. Godwin said he could be sued if the guns are misused, but a hearing on the matter was to take place this month.

NORTH CAROLINA — Ten members of Handicaps Enforcing Legal Parking are helping Greenville police enforce the city's handicapped parking ordinance, which is punishable by a \$50 ticket.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The state Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services has received an \$847,000 Federal contract to help identify people in dire need of treatment. Five other states have received Federal funding this year for similar programs.

TENNESSEE — Only 10 percent of state residents polled by University of Tennessee researchers said crime was "no problem," despite the fact that 72 percent indicated it was not a problem in their immediate neighborhoods.

VIRGINIA — Two men who were beaten and sexually assaulted by inmates in the Newport News City Jail filed \$5-million lawsuits against jail administrators last month, charging the attacks could have been prevented.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — A Chicago high school student was shot to death across from her school last month as police and school officials met inside to discuss security. Kati Faber, 15, was shot to death near Sullivan High School. A boy, 16, and a girl, 13, were charged with murder.

Over 7,000 people have signed petitions opposing the disbanding of the Chicago Police Department's 35-officer marine unit, which patrols the city's 27 miles of lakefront and 38 miles of rivers. The petitions and letters were delivered to the chairman of the Finance Committee, Alderman Edward Burke.

A Chicago police officer pleaded guilty in Federal court Oct. 28 to conspiring to rob three separate businesses while he was on duty in 1988 and violating the civil rights of several victims. Leonard Kurz, 40, also admitted he took part in a fourth robbery in March 1992, 3+ years after the department placed the him on "restrictive duty status" because of suspicions about his involvement in holdups. Kurz's partner, Rick R. Runnels Sr., has pleaded not guilty to all of the charges.

INDIANA — A gun-buyback program targeting teen-agers was held last month in Elkhart, where youths could surrender their weapons in exchange for cash without fear of prosecution. Officials paid \$20 for rifles, \$40 for handguns and \$100 for assault weapons.

KENTUCKY — Jefferson County Deputy Sheriff Floyd Cheeks was shot and killed Oct. 27 while serving an emergency protective order sought by a woman against her half-brother. Peter Bard, the brother of Ivan Bard, the man named in the order, was charged with murder in what sheriff's officials called an "ambush." Cheeks, 37, joined the Sheriff's Department in 1984.

MICHIGAN — A get-tough policy on domestic violence that began in June has increased prosecutions in Kalamazoo County by 400 percent. Most of the 560 defendants prosecuted between June 1 and Sept. 30 have done jail time, officials said.

An off-duty Detroit police officer mistook a VCR remote control for a gun and fatally shot a 21-year-old mental patient in a school Nov. 1. Officer Jimmie Wheeler, 26, told police he shot James Monroe Johnson after several children said he was carrying a gun, shouting profanities and claiming he was going to "pop somebody." Wheeler found Johnson, who had come to the school to pick up a cousin, near the gym and shot him when he saw what appeared to be a gun in his hand.

OHIO — A child-rape case dismissed in September because a witness was 20 minutes late may proceed if prosecutors show that the judge was right in declaring a mistrial, a fellow judge ruled last month. An Ohio Supreme Court's disciplinary panel is continuing its probe of Judge William Millard's action. [See LEN, Oct. 31, 1993.]

Plains States

IOWA — A report by the state Drug Enforcement and Abuse Prevention Council said that powdered cocaine use and alcohol sales have fallen in Iowa. But the report called for more educational programs to stop an increase in the use of crack.

Creston Police Chief Robert Kessler was in good condition after being shot in the side during a two-hour standoff last month with a man who held his sister and 2-year-old son hostage.

MINNESOTA — Six men, three women and a male teen were charged in the Nov. 6 rape of a woman, who was in satisfactory condition in a Minneapolis hospital. Some of those charged are said to be linked to a street gang.

Bias crimes are rising in the state, according to the state Department of Public Safety. Police reported 433 hate crimes in 1992, compared to 425 in 1991, 307 in 1990 and 253 in 1989.

MISSOURI — Forty-four metal detectors sensitive enough to locate guns, pagers, knives and heavy jewelry were installed in Kansas City high schools last month. The school district seized 25 guns during the 1992-93 year.

Women were jailed for crimes at a rate faster than men in the past five years, The Kansas City Star reported. The number of women inmates rose 46 percent, from 550 to 800, while the number of men in prison grew 34 percent, to 14,693.

MONTANA — The state Law Enforcement Academy has begun a recruitment drive to get more female high-school students to join police forces. There are only 68 female law enforcement officers in Montana at present, or about 4 percent of the rank and file. The U.S. average is 9 percent.

NEBRASKA — More than 500 habitual drunken drivers in Lancaster, Madison and Dawson counties began receiving letters urging them to seek substance-abuse treatment. State Police officials said the letters are part of a pilot project aimed in part at reducing DUI-related fatalities.

ARIZONA — State Attorney General Grant Woods said he wants a total ban on handgun ownership by juveniles as part of his package of legislative proposals aimed at curbing gang violence. He also wants parents held liable for the criminal acts of their offspring. The National Rifle Association criticized Woods' handgun proposal, saying it duplicates current laws.

COLORADO — Former Gov. Richard Lamm and several survivors of

Around the Nation

murder victims have called for the state to enforce its death-penalty law, saying victims are not getting justice



CALIFORNIA — A man with a grudge against the Federal Government was charged Nov. 8 with threatening arson. Thomas Lee Larsen, 43, allegedly sent letters in September in which he referred to himself as "Fedsbuster," saying he would set fires because Secret Service agents had wrongly seized his property. A month later, a series of firestorms in Southern California took three lives and destroyed more than 900 homes. A 17-year-old boy is to be charged with arson in connection with one of the fires.

Henry Watson, 29, who was acquitted of most charges in the beating of white truck driver Reginald Denny and other motorists during last year's riots in Los Angeles, pleaded guilty to a felony assault charge Nov. 2 on which a jury had earlier deadlocked. He was sentenced to probation. Co-defendant Damian Williams, 20, lost his bid to get out of jail on reduced bail after Judge John Ouder Kirk deemed he was "a danger to the community." Williams faces up to 10 years in prison after being convicted in October of one felony and four misdemeanors during the unrest. Sentencing is scheduled for Dec. 7.

The Los Angeles Police Commission has asked Police Chief Willie Williams to investigate charges that officers use pepper spray on a disproportionate number of black suspects. The commission stopped short of limiting use of the spray.

Sacramento police on Nov. 6 arrested a teen-ager described as a "believer in white supremacist movements" and charged him in connection with a string of firebombings aimed at minorities. The unidentified youth is the first to be arrested since the five bombings began in July. Among the targets were a synagogue, the office of the NAACP's local chapter, the office of the Japanese American Citizens League, a state office that handles discrimination claims, and the home of Asian-American City Councilman Jimmie Yee.

Life imitates art in the case of Don Galloway, the actor who used to play a San Francisco police sergeant in the 1960's TV series "Ironside," which starred the late Raymond Burr as a wheelchair-bound chief of detectives. Galloway is in training to be a San Bernardino County sheriff's deputy, and cites Burr as his role model. "His philosophy of life, very simply, was, 'You have to leave the world better than you found it,'" Galloway said.

IDAHO — Jessie Palmarez, 22, pleaded guilty last month to violating a new state law that requires convicted sex offenders to notify police when they move into an area. About 670 sex offenders have registered statewide since the law was enacted.

The state Court of Appeals ruled last month that officers making a legal arrest of a motorist can search the passenger area of the vehicle. The decision upheld the conviction of Robert McIntee, in whose car police found cocaine after he was stopped on unrelated charges.

NEVADA — Metro Las Vegas police lost a bid to ban teen-age cruising on the city's famed Strip. Clark County officials are looking into other ways to ease crime and traffic congestion.

OREGON — About 37,390 state residents — or 1 in every 50 above the age of 21 — have licenses to carry concealed weapons — a figure that is expected to jump under a new law that allows people from neighboring states to become licensed in Oregon. In Multnomah, Washington and Clackamas counties, the number of permits jumped from 414 in 1990 to 16,827 in October.

WASHINGTON — The state Supreme Court ruled last month that police can arrest a person on his front porch without a warrant if there is probable cause and the person emerges willingly from his house. Scott Solberg had argued that his 1989 arrest was illegal.

Unity is elusive:

Va. chiefs seek anti-crime consensus

A recent two-day gathering of law enforcement and elected officials from the Richmond, Va., area was billed as a summit during which participants would draft an ambitious "regional crime and violence prevention plan," but the gathering ended with the approval of just a handful of resolutions, many of which must be passed by the state's General Assembly.

The meeting of officials from Richmond, Chesterfield, Hanover and Henrico was held Oct. 2-3 at the Richmond Police Department's brand-new training academy. It was the second such gathering in what is expected to be an annual meeting of minds to forge anti-crime strategies. And while the goal of hammering out a regional anti-crime plan eluded participants, some came away feeling that the effort at least focused and increased awareness of the problem.

"A positive result of the summit is the fact that we were all sitting at the same table and acknowledged that crime in the metropolitan Richmond region is a problem regardless of the jurisdiction you represent," said Ed Barber, vice chairman of the Chesterfield Board of Supervisors. Hanover Supervisor R.J. Klotz Jr. told the Richmond Times-Dispatch that a daylong session about the roots of crime had "raised my understanding and awareness of the crime problem. Being exposed to the severity of the problem certainly made this conference worthwhile."

Among the 18 resolutions adopted at the meeting was a plan to expand a program called "Communities and/or Cities in Schools" throughout the region. Richmond and Chesterfield already have pilot programs, which target potential high-school dropouts who are at risk for turning to crime. The participants also agreed to expand community policing efforts and form a regional homicide task force.

Three other resolutions that would require approval from the General

Talk isn't just cheap — for police, it's invaluable

Move over, Phil, Oprah and Geraldo!

The Philadelphia Police Department recently launched its own entry into the talk-show arena, but it does not feature the "trash television" topics that are the stock in trade of most popular TV hosts. Instead, "Police Perspectives" features interviews with police officials who talk about the Police Department's community policing program or its efforts to combat domestic violence. The monthly, half-hour programs also feature segments that profile an "Officer of the Month" and local community activists.

"It's an excellent format for the Police Department to stand up and say, 'This is what we're doing' and to give crime prevention information," said Sgt. Theresa Young, the commander of the department's Public Affairs Unit, who produces and hosts the program. "We have officers who go out to communities and give presentations, but with this, we can reach an audience who wouldn't go to community meetings."

The first program, which aired in October, featured as its first guest Police Commissioner Richard Neal, who gave

progress reports on the department's community policing effort, its budget situation and his initiatives to steer youths away from crime. It also included a profiles of "Officer of the Month" Charles Blatz, who saved the life of a would-be suicide, and Thelma Henderson, a community activist who spearheaded the "Houses of McGuff" program, in which participants affix decals of the crime-prevention canine to the windows of their homes, letting children know they can find refuge there should they encounter trouble on the street.

November's program featured a discussion of domestic violence that featured interviews with Officer Ana Rodriguez of the Police Department's Domestic Abuse Team and Deborah El of Women Against Abuse, which provides shelter and services to domestic violence victims. Sergeant Young said that December's program would focus on holiday crime-prevention tips, including ways to avoid purse snatchers, pickpockets and charity scams. It would also inform shoppers about the beefed-up foot patrols the department will deploy in shopping districts, using overtime paid for by assets seized from

convicted drug dealers.

Young said she believes "Police Perspective" is the first police-produced program of its kind in the nation, but it is not the department's first foray into broadcasting. Two years ago, it began producing "Philadelphia's Most Wanted," a monthly program that has resulted in the capture of nearly a dozen fugitives.^{1b}

"If any other department is doing something like this, we'd be interested in comparing programs," Young added.

The hardest part of producing the show is trying to decide what topics to cover each month, said Young. "We have so much information that we want to get out to the public. We get excited about each new program that we have to put together."

Each half-hour program airs several times during the month on public-access channels operated by the city's three cable companies: Greater Media Cable, which provides the studios where the show is taped, Wade Cablevision and Comcast Cablevision. Commissioner Neal recently presented the companies with plaques recognizing their "participation and commitment to community service," Young said.

Assembly include: providing more state aid to help juvenile delinquents stay out of trouble, creating minimum mandatory and "truth in sentencing" guidelines and allowing the four local governments to start a pilot program that would require recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children to attend a parenting-skills course in order to receive their ADC payments.

Other proposals that received support were calls for tighter parole laws, construction of new prisons and tougher penalties for gun-packing felons.

A proposal by Richmond and Henrico officials to ask the General Assembly to ban handgun sales to anyone

under the age of 21 was defeated in the face of opposition from those representing Chesterfield and Hanover. To be approved, resolutions required the unanimous vote of all four localities.

The meeting reportedly was not without its share of rancorous jurisdictional disputes. Some participants told the newspaper that a dispute arose over who would appoint members of a proposed task force on violent crime and to whom it would report. At the conference, many local government leaders learned for the first time that Henrico Supervisor Richard W. Glover had been working independently to create a regional crime task force.

Glover said he began asking area police chiefs and other officials to participate in a task-force committee that would report to the Richmond Regional Planning District Commission, which Glover chairs.

Glover's effort was backed by the Henrico Board of Supervisors, but officials of other localities noisily objected to Glover's pre-selection of panel members, despite his insistence that he had "no desire to control any group or task force that might be appointed."

It was ultimately agreed among the officials that each locality would have a say in the selection of task force members at a later meeting.

Chicago to throw out test scores for some promotions

The Chicago Police Department can promote at least 5 percent of its new detectives on the basis of affirmative action goals rather than on promotional exam scores, under an arbitrator's recent ruling that was opposed by the police union.

The Oct. 27 ruling by independent arbitrator George Roumell Jr. of Detroit also allows the department to use its discretion to promote a quarter of all new detectives through March 1995.

In giving Police Supt. Matt Rodriguez the legal authority to increase minority representation in the detective ranks of three department divisions, Roumell ruled that the police administration also must make 5 percent of future promotions on the basis of affirmative action through March 1995, when the current police contract expires. Under the current contract, Rodriguez can make 20 percent of all promotions to the rank of detective for "meritorious" reasons.

The ruling is expected to give a boost to the Police Department's ef-

forts to diversify, particularly in predominantly white police divisions located in mostly minority neighborhoods.

Mayor Richard Daley, who said earlier this year that he wanted the Police Superintendent to use discretionary power to make affirmative action promotions, regardless of promotional test scores, hailed the ruling. "The city's long-standing position has been that greater minority representation in the ranks is not only right and fair, it's a practical necessity for these officers, who must be accepted by the community in order to succeed," Daley stated.

The detective division, the department's largest non-uniformed division, is 91.4 percent white, while the youth division is 76.7 percent white and the gang crimes unit is 78 percent white.

Rodriguez said there were 174 vacancies in the three divisions, resulting from a freeze on promotions pending the outcome of labor negotiations. New detective exams were to be given early this month, with promotions

expected to occur early next year. He estimated that if the 5 percent figure was used, only 8 or 9 minority police officers would be promoted to detective. If it were used in combination with the "meritorious" promotions, about 44 minority officers would be promoted.

William Nolan, the president of the Fraternal Order of Police, criticized the ruling as setting a dangerous precedent, in that Roumell reversed himself in an earlier contract decision. "What will stop the city from whining and crying to the arbitrator again and asking him to reconsider wage increases and other benefits?" he asked.

Nolan said the union feels that the city had no right to appeal the contract's promotional portion after it was ordered reviewed by an arbitrator in 1992. He added that the promotion of more minorities could be best achieved by holding regularly scheduled examinations and allowing black officers to compete on an equal basis with white officers.

Bodies of evidence

New York City police Det. **Arnold Roussine** has left the scene of the crime — this time for good, after a 36-year career in which he has seen and photographed the bodies of at least 7,000 homicide victims.

Roussine, 58, who retired Oct. 29, was the last of the 12 original members of the New York Police Department's Crime Scene Unit, created in 1971 when the department combined its photography unit and its fingerprint and ballistics squads.

Since then, Roussine has scrutinized, photographed, measured and swabbed about 14,000 crime scenes, at least half of them involving homicides. Roussine has lifted fingerprints from blood-spattered rooms and streets, and measured bullet trajectories and impact wounds on bodies. At times, he has even had to place his fingers into wounds.

Although no one could say for certain, it seems likely that Roussine has seen every conceivable kind of death by homicide. The bodies he has encountered have been shot, slashed, burned, disemboweled, strangled, mutilated, suffocated or dismembered. "The smell of death — it has its own particular smell," he told *The New York Times*. "You cannot escape it."

Nor can he escape the bodies, which often reappear in his nightmares. "You cannot believe man's inhumanity to man, what they do to each other and especially what they do to children, and even after all these years it still bothers me down to the quick. Even when I see my grandchildren, there are flashbacks. It's just something that can't be blocked out, as much as you try."

Roussine joined the department in 1957 after studying engineering at New York University and deciding that he was ill-suited for the profession. He had taken up photography prior to joining the NYPD, which assigned him to its photography unit. He was still there when the Crime Scene Unit was born. "I wasn't on the ground floor," he quipped. "I was on the basement floor."

Despite Roussine's self-deprecating humor, colleagues laud him as among the best in the business. Roussine

"is one of the foremost crime-scene forensic investigators in the nation," said Lieut. **Donald Stephenson**, who is commanding officer of the Crime Scene Unit. Det. **Kurt Harris**, who was trained by Roussine, said the veteran's arrival at a chaotic crime scene tends to provide a calming influence. "It's like the sea parts, and what was chaos before becomes peaceful," he said.

Roussine holds the department record for lifting prints, which he set in 1973 when he collected 478 in a day and a half during a bank-robbery investigation. He said he does not know how many criminals have been apprehended as a result of his efforts, but keeping the goal of a criminal's capture in mind has helped him shut out the more unpleasant tasks of his often-gruesome job.

"You're trying to put yourself in the perpetrator's place," he said. "You're trying to track what he did on the premises, how he did it, and you're looking for the one thing that might lead you to him."

Roussine said he would miss his colleagues — an iron-stomached crew who are specially screened before being assigned to the unit. What he says won't miss are the corpses. "At least I won't be seeing them in my dreams anymore," he said.

Home front

Police Chief **Charles Moose** of the Portland, Ore., Police Bureau says he had a hell of a time trying to purchase a new house.

Moose, an architect of Portland's pioneering community-oriented policing program, wanted to move to a high-crime neighborhood. But during his search for a new home, real estate agents kept steering him to the city's upscale areas. "Quite frankly, we just had to finally go around and find the property and then call direct to the listing agent," Moose said.

Moose and his wife, **Sandy Herman-Moose**, were scheduled to move into their new \$80,000 home, located in the King neighborhood on the city's north side, on Nov. 24, said police spokesman Sgt. **Derrick Foxworth**.

The predominantly black neighbor-

hood is plagued by drug dealing and gangs, with nearly 160 crimes for 1,000 residents — nearly twice the citywide average of 86.5 per 1,000, according to police statistics. Anyone who can get out does so. "The only way you can turn that around is by moving in," the Chief told *The Oregonian* newspaper.

By moving into a high-crime area and doing his part to improve it, Moose said he hopes that he can set an example for the department's 955 sworn officers — more than half of whom live outside the city. "I spend so much time telling people they need to be a part of taking back the streets one at a time, I felt I needed to be part of that," he said.

The former occupants of the Chief's new residence — a three-bedroom, 2,000-square-foot house that required extensive renovations — were two elderly sisters who died earlier this year. Like the King neighborhood, it, too, has a checkered past. A Molotov cocktail was once tossed at the house, it was burglarized several times, and its former occupants were robbed and mugged on other occasions. It sits across the street from a weed-choked vacant lot, and a boarded-up former crack house shut down by residents a few years ago is just around the corner.

Moose said his experience shows that redlining — the systematic refusal of some companies to deal in property or do business in poor, high-crime neighborhoods — appears to be alive and well in Portland. "And then you wonder why some of our communities are consistently below standards from other communities," he said. "It's a real sad, sad state of affairs."

A day's work

Don't accuse Schenectady, N.Y., Police Commissioner **Charles M. Mills** of not being serious about cracking down on prostitution.

Mills set an example for the force last month when, while making his "usual end-of-the-workday rounds" in an unmarked police car, he arrested a man who had flagged him down and offered him the services of a "girl" in a neighborhood frequented by street-walkers.

The man told Mills to drive around the corner and wait while he procured the hooker. "He returned with a woman who took off because she must have recognized me," Mills said.

The Commissioner promptly slapped handcuffs on **Bobby B. Melvin**, 25, of Newburgh, who was later charged with fourth-degree prostitution. "In street jargon, what Melvin was doing is called pimping," Mills observed.

The Nov. 6 arrest is part of a months-long effort to rid the neighborhoods of Vale and Hamilton Hill, where Mills arrested Melvin, of prostitution. The effort, begun in response to numerous complaints by residents, has involved the use of undercover female police officers to snare johns. "We've been attacking the prostitution problem right along," said Mills. "We've been arresting the prostitutes, johns and we want to lock up the pimps, too."

Mills pointed out that most convicted prostitutes receive 90-day jail sentences, which hardly serves as a

deterrent, he added. "We're dealing with hard-core prostitutes who have been here 10 years or so. We keep arresting them but they keep getting recycled out of jail and back on the streets."

Neighborhood leaders have asked the City Council to petition state legislators to increase the maximum sentence for previously convicted prostitutes. "It's a stubborn problem, but we're going to win out in the long haul because the good people won't stand for this," Mills predicted.

Land baron

Tucson, Ariz., Police Chief **Elaine S. Hedtke**, who last year became the city's first female police chief and one of only a few women in the nation to lead a big-city police department, resigned Nov. 14 to oversee the city's ambitious annexation plan.

But in an unusual arrangement, Hedtke, a veteran of 19 years with the 770-officer department, will remain as an assistant chief in charge of the human services bureau, with authority over recruitment, training and other personnel matters. In order to assume her new position, Hedtke had to relinquish the chief's job because the City Charter requires the Chief to devote full time to departmental operations, according to Assistant Police Chief **Michael Leverenz**.

Assistant Police Chief **Michael Ulichny**, a 27-year veteran, was named interim chief as a national search for Hedtke's successor gets underway. Ulichny, who is in charge of the investigative services bureau, "has indicated that he is not a candidate" for police chief, Leverenz told *LEN*. A successor is to be named in about six months, Leverenz said.

City Manager **Michael Brown**, who most recently served as city manager of Berkeley, Calif., said the annexation of unincorporated areas around Tucson — home to about 215,000 residents — is among the top priorities of his administration.

Project Foresight, as the effort is being called, is an attempt to reach the annexation goal while "maintaining economic viability, social and political equity and ensure that everybody in the region is involved" in the process, he told *LEN*. "We don't want to become like Detroit or Hartford or Bridgeport or a hundred other cities where the older inner city that created the region's wealth then becomes landlocked by large upper middle-class suburbs where people don't have any social or economic stake in that original city. That original city then has to bear the social over-burden for educating those who poor, don't speak English or who are discriminated against," Brown said.

Brown said he selected Hedtke to lead the project after seeking input from 10 department heads, most of whom recommended her for the post. The job will involve countless meetings with residents of the unincorporated areas, who have already expressed concerns about the environment, neighborhood quality and crime, he said.

"She's the perfect person [for the job]," Brown said. "She's a nationally recognized law enforcement executive, she's very progressive in

community-oriented policing, understands the big picture socially and environmentally, and has excellent people and communication skills. She's an excellent speaker, and she's been very involved in the community outside of work."

Side effects

Acting **Riverside, N.J., Police Chief Michael Carroll** says he appreciates the help of state troopers who were deployed to the town to help curtail a rise in violent crimes, many involving youths during busy weekend hours.

What Carroll says he wasn't counting on, though, was a crackdown on drunken drivers that has resulted in a torrent of complaints to Carroll's office from tavern owners who say the troopers are scaring away customers.

Bars are a big business in Riverside, located on the banks of the Delaware River about 15 miles northeast of Camden. The township of 8,500 residents has 13 bars and 22 liquor licenses. Most have been in business since before the enactment of a 1971 state law that restricts bars to one per 3,000 residents.

"In some respects, I can see what [the troopers] are doing is right, but I can also sympathize with the bar owners," Carroll recently told *The Philadelphia Inquirer*. "We had no problems with the bars in this town. We brought in the State Police to assist us, and our main concern was juvenile problems. They knew the problems we had. They were going to patrol the streets and help us, but it has not turned out that way."

The State Police were deployed Oct. 14 after two stabbings earlier in the month. Since their arrival, violent crime has plummeted, but the number of DUI arrests has soared, with troopers having made 17 DUI arrests and issued 81 tickets as of Nov. 1. The troopers are expected to remain in town through January, working 7 P.M. to 3 A.M. shifts from Thursday to Saturday.

Tavern owners, who say out-of-towners make up a good chunk of their business, say the troopers are also causing a drop in business. "They are killing us," said **John Anning**, the owner of BJ's, a local bar. "We are dying down here right now. The State Police have come in and started to popping customers left and right."

Carroll has deferred the bar owners' complaints to other city officials, like **Vincent Malecki**, who chairs the township's public safety committee, and Mayor **Robert Renshaw**, both of whom support the additional police presence. "I think they are doing exactly what they have been trained to do," Renshaw told *The Inquirer*. "The State Police are doing their job, and if an incident involves people breaking the law, I don't know how anybody can disagree with them."

State Police spokesman **Al Della Fave** denied that troopers are practicing a policy of selective enforcement by focusing their efforts on drunken drivers, now that violent crime has diminished. "If they observe a violation, they react. They are not just looking for one thing. They are aggressive and they will be aggressive in enforcing all aspects of the law," he said.

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Reno shows her bridge-building skills

Speaking before the National Law Enforcement Council recently, Attorney General Janet Reno promised closer ties and much greater communication

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

between Federal law enforcement and its counterparts on the state and local levels.

"Nothing frustrates me so much — nothing — as to have people continue to talk to me about the one-way street that too often exists between Federal law enforcement and the state and local law enforcement agencies," Reno said.

She assured the leaders of the 14 major law enforcement groups that make up the NLEC that changes were coming. "I think we can exchange information on a far more comprehensive level than we have before," the Attorney General declared. "I think we have developed some lines of trust and communication that can ensure that, but we have a long way to go."

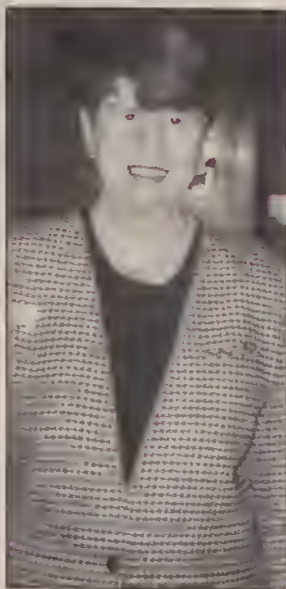
Reno predicted the development of "a real partnership that supports local law enforcement." Most of all, she added, "I want to get out of claiming credit for things. I have local law enforcement tell me, 'Janet, they just

want to take that case so they can take credit for it. We are not interested in credit any more in the Department of Justice. We are interested in getting the job done, no matter who does it — but getting it done right as soon as possible."

The Attorney General said the Department of Justice is trying to keep up to date on information about crime. When she arrived in Washington, Reno said, she expected to find "current information on crime trends in the United States, on drug trends, patterns of drug usage, gang activity, organized crime activity — and that I would have what you might call a monthly report that was not based on an analysis of data that was a year or two old... so that we could plan a national crime strategy."

Now, she said, leaders of the FBI, DEA, Bureau of Justice Statistics and other Justice Department units are trying to develop a solid base of current information. "It has been very difficult to pull from all the pieces — from Uniform Crime Reports, from BJS, from DEA, from local drug forecasting units — all this information together so that you can understand what is happening," Reno said.

The picture is just as confused on the local level, she said. "In one jurisdiction," the Attorney General ex-



Attorney General Janet Reno Pledging & seeking cooperation.

plained, "I asked what percentage of illegal aliens were in state prison. I was told 20 percent and I nearly died, because it was the central United States, and I knew we had a problem but I did not dream the problem was of that

magnitude. Two hours later they came back sheepishly, telling me it was probably less than 2 percent. It is that type of lack of information... that I think presents a critical problem," she said.

With current, accurate information about crime, Reno said, "It would be my hope that working together amongst the Federal agencies, with local participation, we can define a strategy that will help all the agencies involved direct their efforts, recognizing that we must then tailor it locally."

"And," she added, "it would be our hope that the U.S. Attorney, working with DEA, the FBI and the other Federal law enforcement agencies, would adapt national strategies to local problems and local situations, so that everybody knew that they were on the same page."

The Attorney General said that in her opinion the major crime problem in America is youth violence. We must send a message to young criminals that they will be punished, she said. "But we need appropriate facilities for these kids," she said, pointing to boot camps as a good alternative to prison for them.

"At the same time," Reno said, "we have got to understand that they are coming back into the community and that, through the boot camp process,

we can give them a fair chance of succeeding if we only work together with the community in the right way."

Reno discussed her experience with police as a state's attorney in Miami and lauded the men and women in blue. "I think a police officer has the single most difficult job of anybody I know," she said. "They have to make hard legal decisions without going to law school, without being able to prop up their feet on their desk and look at the law books. They have got to do it while at the same time trying to quell an angry crowd, or render medical assistance."

She continued, "The police officer that can be firm and yet sensitive when necessary, is probably the single greatest public servant there is. It is a difficult job, but it is one of the most rewarding jobs."

Welcome words from the nation's top cop to representatives of two-thirds of the nation's police

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

The Feds make it official:

For many, the workplace is a dangerous place to be

Workplace homicide is "a serious public health problem," according to a recent Federal study, which found that law enforcement has an annual on-the-job homicide rate of 9.3 deaths per 100,000 workers, second only to taxi drivers and chauffeurs.

The study, conducted by the National Institute for Safety and Health and released Oct. 25, examined the rate of homicide among workers in 420 occupations from 1980 to 1989, and found that taxi drivers and chauffeurs were killed at a rate of 15.1 per 100,000 workers.

After law enforcement, the list went on to include hotel clerks (5.1 homicides per 100,000 workers), gas station workers (4.5 per 100,000), security guards (3.6 per 100,000), stock

handlers and baggers (3.1 per 100,000), store owners and managers (2.8 per 100,000), and bartenders (2.1 per 100,000). The average for all workers was 0.7 homicides per 100,000 workers, NIOSH found.

The study, based on data culled from death certificates, said that homicide accounted for 7,600 deaths in the workplace during the 1980's, or 12 percent of all deaths from on-the-job injuries.

It said an average of 15 people are murdered at their jobs each week for an estimated total of 750 occupational homicides each year. Homicide was the leading cause of on-the-job death among women workers during the 1980's, and the third leading cause of deaths on the job for all workers during

that period.

Other findings included:

1 Seventy-five percent of the victims were white, 19 percent were black and 6 percent were other races. But the rates of occupational homicide among black workers (1.4 per 100,000) and other races (1.6 per 100,000) were more than twice the rate for white workers (0.6 per 100,000) because minorities make up a smaller portion of the work force.

1 Guns were used in 75 percent of all workplace homicides during the 1980's.

"The time has come to take action to prevent these tragic crimes," said Richard A. Lemen, the acting director of NIOSH. "We may not have all the answers at this point, but we do know that there are protective measures that may help end these senseless deaths."

Among the measures cited were: making high-risk areas visible to more people; installing good external lighting; using drop safes to minimize cash on hand, carrying small amounts of cash; posting signs stating that limited cash is at hand; installing silent alarms; installing surveillance cameras; increas-

ing the number of staff on duty; providing conflict-resolution and non-violent response training; avoiding resistance during a robbery attempt; providing bulletproof barriers or enclosures; increasing police checks on firms and businesses; and closing establishments during high-risk hours such as late nights or early mornings.

The study said researchers should address the role of guns in occupational homicide, and evaluate the impact that existing and proposed gun-control regulations might have on protecting workers.

Feds launch drive against boiler-room fundraising scams

In what is being billed as an unprecedented effort by Federal civil and criminal law enforcement agencies, the Federal Trade Commission last month launched a nationwide strategy to combat telemarketing fraud.

Representatives from the FTC, the FBI, the Secret Service, the Postal Inspection Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Comptroller of Currency and the Justice Department attended a daylong session in Atlanta on Nov. 8 to discuss the growing problem, which is estimated to cost consumers as much as \$40 billion a year. They were joined by several state attorneys general and other officials from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, as well as local police and prosecutors.

During the meeting — the first of nine regional sessions to be held between now and March 1994 — officials

looked at ways to improve information-sharing and avoid duplicative investigations. They also discussed expanding the use of a law enforcement data base dedicated to consumer fraud that logs information about consumer complaints, ongoing investigations and cases against fraudulent telemarketers.

FTC chairwoman Janet D. Steiger praised law enforcement's 10-year-old effort against telemarketing fraud, but noted that the new approach is "the first time civil and criminal authorities from all levels of government are committing themselves to an organized, cooperative attack on fraud."

The effort will initially target telemarketing fraud in the Southeast, where an epidemic of boiler-room operations have sprung up in recent years, Steiger added. Eight recent actions by the FTC against fraudulent operations based in the Southeast involved job scams, vending machine and display-rack distributorship schemes, travel

fraud, credit-related scams and an fraud.

The significance of the initiative "cannot be overstated," said Tennessee Attorney General Charles W. Burson. "We are taking several years of groundwork at the FTC Commissioner and state attorney general level and bringing it to fruition at the field-enforcement level."

Telemarketing fraud is more than just "irritating phone calls and junk mail," Burson asserted, likening the operations to "sophisticated criminal organizations."

Last month, LEN reported on telemarketing operations that solicit donations for legitimate or phony police organizations they purport to represent. [See LEN, Nov. 30, 1993.] Harold Kirtz, the assistant director of the FTC's Atlanta regional office, told LEN that such operations presumably would be targets in the new offensive. "Some of the agencies are more likely to target those than others," he said.

Study draws a portrait of the workplace killer

Who commits murder in the workplace?

According to a new book, "Breaking Point: The Workplace Violence Epidemic and What to Do About It," the typical offender is a male, age 35 or older, who often has a history of violence against women, children or animals, and whose self-esteem is linked to his job.

Authors Joseph A. Kinney, the executive director of the National Safe Workplace Institute in Chicago, and Dennis L. Johnson, the president of Behavior Analysts & Consultants Inc. of Stuart, Fla., based their findings on an analysis of 125 cases of workplace homicide.

The authors discovered that the murderers were more likely to be

loners, and tended to blame others for disappointments in their lives. Many had histories of substance abuse or psychological problems.

Males perpetrated 97.5 percent of the workplace homicides Kinney and Johnson analyzed. Firearms were used in 81 percent of the attacks, and 23.8 percent of the perpetrators killed themselves after the incidents. Another 16.1 percent "either had literal mental health histories or were identified in retrospect as displaying clear signs of mental health issues, all lending credence to the theory that mental health issues are a significant component of the profile," the authors stated.

Women were the most likely vic-

Continued on Page 7

Great Flood of '93 poses diverse challenges for law enforcement

Continued from Page 1

and knocked out the only bridge still open on the Mississippi for 200 miles.

James R. Scott, 23, a paroled arsonist who was among the workers filling sandbags on the 50-year-old levee, is accused of lifting a few sandbags from its top, allowing water to rush over, weakening the structure and hastening its collapse.

"My assumption was, he thought

he was going to be a hero, that he'd find this [break] and save the town, but he underestimated the river," said Adams County, Ill., Sheriff Robert Nall. "There's no way to describe the severity of what he did."

Cleanup and rebuilding efforts are well underway, but the area is far from returning to normal. And few believe that life in the region will ever return to "normal" in the wake of the disaster.



Chesterfield, Mo., police headquarters after the floodwaters receded, leaving a legacy of mud and destruction. (See cover photo for comparison.)

One town's experience: St. Louis suburb's PD rebuilds from scratch

Chesterfield, Mo., Police Chief Ray Johnson came to the St. Louis suburb in 1988 to help build the newly incorporated city's fledgling Police Department. Now, in the aftermath of the Great Flood of '93, which inundated the department's headquarters with 14 feet of water, Johnson finds himself in the unenviable position of rebuilding the agency "basically from scratch."

While the flood tested the mettle of every law enforcement agency lying in its path, Johnson said the Chesterfield Police Department is probably one of the few agencies directly affected by the disaster in terms of damages to its own facilities.

"I guess what differentiates us from any of the other departments in Missouri is that while many of them had flood problems in the cities, we were the only ones who were actually victims ourselves," he said in a recent interview with LEN.

The Police Department currently operates two stories below ground in a 1950's-era bomb shelter on loan from the St. Louis County Police Department. The renovation of its own headquarters is not expected to be completed until Jan. 15, said Johnson.

The building that housed the Police Department is located in the Chesterfield Valley, a commercial-industrial area of the city that contained very few residences. But once a levee holding back the Missouri River broke on July 30, the valley became a 4,700-acre lake with depths ranging from 8 to 13 feet. "Our levee had never failed in the past, had never been topped," Johnson recalled. "But in late July, we became increasingly concerned that it might give because, although it had never failed, neither had it ever held that much water back for such a prolonged period of time."

A few days before the inevitable happened, Johnson said he and city officials began warning the 290 businesses in the area to begin evacuation efforts, including moving 635 planes from the Spirit of St. Louis Airport and 450 inmates from the county Adult Correctional Institution.

At the same time, the Police Department put its own disaster plan into effect, including forming a flood detail in which all of the department's 58 officers were deployed in 12-hour shifts, charged with enforcing evacuation

orders and preventing people from entering the area. Johnson also canceled all vacations and days off.

"We racked up an ungodly amount of overtime," noted Johnson. "In the first week, it reached \$37,000 — after that, we kind of lost track of it." Those expenses will be reimbursed to the city by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, he added.

The day before the levee break occurred, a shuttle service was set up so that department personnel would not have to drive their vehicles to headquarters. "We didn't want to have all of the on-duty officers concerned about getting their personal vehicles out of there," he said.

Like many people who worked, owned businesses or lived in the valley, the Police Department was "somewhat in a state of denial" about the potential for disaster, Johnson said. But expecting the worst, department personnel began boxing evidence and red-tagging items deemed essential to the agency's operations for removal to higher ground, such as computers, records and file cabinets. In the days before the flood, police began scrutinizing arrests and released suspects whenever possible to keep the department's holding facilities empty.

"It would not have been uncommon for us to have several people in

there, but because of the potential for flooding, we were making every effort to avoid putting anyone in," said Johnson.

After the levee broke, Johnson and his officers set up checkpoints around the flooded area to keep people out. They were assisted by as many as 56 officers from at least 10 area law enforcement agencies, working as part of St. Louis County's multiagency "Code 1000" disaster-preparedness plan. Up to 28 National Guard troops provided backup and brought in four-wheel-drive vehicles and other heavy equipment. The Coast Guard also assisted, since the flooded area was accessible only by boat.

The working conditions and repeated, often angry, demands by property owners to be allowed into the flood area added to the already high stress levels suffered by officers during the flood, said Johnson. "Initially, there was a lot of anger and aggression directed toward the police officers, and that was hard for some of them to deal with. But I have to praise them. They did a tremendous job in coping with these conditions and dealing with the pressures. Several weeks into the disaster, that aggression started to turn around and the officers were being recognized and praised for the job they'd been doing."

While most of the Police Department's resources were directed toward the disaster area, it still needed to provide basic law enforcement serv-



The devastated office of Capt. Paul Dillender. "We're not sure if this was before or after the flood," quipped Chief Ray Johnson.

ices to the majority of the city that did not suffer flooding. A few days after the levee break, Johnson split up the flood detail, assigning half of the agency's officers to patrol duties.

Chesterfield has a low crime rate, said Johnson, with property crime being the city's biggest crime problem. Burglaries seemed to "pick up" a bit in the days following the flood, but Johnson said he could not link the increase directly to the disaster. "Chesterfield is an affluent, upper middle-class community," he noted. "If you're going to be a burglar, this is where you ply your trade."

Because of the flood, looting and scams became the primary concern of police, although Johnson said that limiting access to the flooded valley helped the Police Department keep those crimes to a minimum.

"We had a number of out-of-state individuals show up, and some were rather seedy-looking, 'shady character' types who wanted access to the valley for any number of what we think might have been illegitimate reasons," he said. The Chamber of Commerce required contractors and others seeking to aid in cleanup and construction efforts to register so their legitimacy could be checked. No one was allowed to go into the area to solicit business, which kept would-be exploiters of the disaster at bay. Some looting occurred, the Chief said, most of it committed by workers brought in to aid in cleanup and construction efforts.

After the flood, there was little left to do but wait for the water to recede.

About five days after the levee break, police began allowing limited access to the area, at first by boat, and later, by all-terrain vehicle. Hazards still abounded: A number of boats sank or were badly damaged from striking fence posts and other objects hidden under water. Structures that had withstood the flood later collapsed because the water had weakened their walls.

The floodwaters swirled with a number of unseen dangers, including gasoline from leaks in underground gas-station storage tanks, barrels of chemicals and other hazardous materials that were floating around, and the risk of dioxin contamination from a flooded storage facility. Added to that were "all sorts of debris and floating trash dumpsters," which Johnson said contributed to a virtual witch's brew of toxic peril. All officers were ordered to get tetanus and hepatitis shots to prevent the possibility of contracting those illnesses from contaminated water.

As the water slowly receded, the Police Department joined local property owners assessing flood damage. The agency's losses were substantial — virtually everything left behind was ruined. "We lost all of our furniture, all of the many personal items that officers and employees had in their offices or lockers," said Johnson. "We lost all of the supplies, extra uniforms and things that police departments normally store in their facilities. We did get all of the weapons out, however."

The agency's manual records system was also lost, but fortunately the

Continued on Page 9



Interstate 64, which bisects Chesterfield, Mo., becomes a road to nowhere after Missouri River floodwaters take over.

Flickers of hope amid the frustrations

Continued from Page 1

exposure to radiation. The State of Connecticut legislated an outright ban on hand-held radar units in June 1992.

At least 19 lawsuits have been filed against radar manufacturers by cancer-stricken police officers who claimed their illnesses were caused by years of daily radar usage. In one case a Federal jury reached a verdict in favor of radar manufacturers, rejecting the claim of a California police officer who died of a rare form of cancer, and several other lawsuits have since been dismissed or withdrawn by the plaintiffs.

In August 1992, Senator Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.) held a daylong hearing of the Senate Governmental Affairs ad hoc subcommittee on consumer and environmental affairs, which he chairs, and promised to lobby for funding for a Federal study of the alleged radar-cancer link. Last November, Lieberman notified Santo Franzo, the Connecticut representative of the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, that he and Senators Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) and John Glenn (D-Ohio) had persuaded the Senate Appropriations Committee to include language in their conference report urging NIOSH to conduct an epidemiological study of police officers who used traffic radar guns.

"The book has not been closed on this issue," said Kathy Scarrah, an aide to Lieberman, who added that the Senator received a letter Nov. 16 from Carol Browner, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, assuring him that funding for its Radiation and Indoor Air Office, which would play a role in the proposed study, will remain at its current level at least until fiscal year 1995. Lieberman had contacted Browner to express concern about a proposed cutback in funding for the office, Scarrah said.

But funding is not yet forthcoming for an epidemiological study, according to NIOSH researchers who have spent the last year gauging the feasibility of conducting such research. Dr. Robert Rinsky told LEN last month that NIOSH has been examining a protocol that would utilize state-compiled tumor registries and the personnel records of state police agencies to determine whether radar-using officers later developed rare forms of cancers.

"What we're finding is that states that have complete tumor registries are rather recent and only go back a couple of years. A couple of exceptions are New York, where we have asked the state Health Department to see if their tumor registry can be mar-

ried up to the personnel rosters of the State Police, and Connecticut, which has the oldest tumor registry. But we don't know...if their personnel records say anything about radar exposure," said Rinsky.

If that approach fails, a study could be undertaken that would track of radar-using officers over a long period, said Rinsky, who acknowledged such a study would "not be very satisfying in terms of getting to the bottom line in a quick fashion."

Dr. W. Gregory Lotz, who heads the radiation section of NIOSH's Division of Biomedical and Behavioral Science, and who has been assessing microwave exposure levels from radar devices, told LEN that the institute is expected to make its recommendations to Senator Lieberman in early 1994. So far, NIOSH has received no indication that it will receive any funding to carry out an epidemiological study, he said.

The slow pace has rankled law enforcement officers who have been at the helm of the controversy. "I'm extremely disappointed with the U.S. Government," said Franzo, who led the effort to ban hand-held radar in Connecticut. "I'm getting more and more phone calls from police officers with new claims [of cancer] and I think it's outrageous."

Poynter, who continues to compile a list of radar-using police officers who developed cancer, also criticized the Federal response. "They came up with \$25,000 of a proposed \$1.5 million to do a study of a study," he said. "It's very frustrating because...we are still being placed in harm's way because of government and bureaucratic inaction. Considering that [President Clinton] wants to put another 100,000 on the street, he should at least know about some of the dangers that we face other than just the bad guys."

North of the border, meanwhile, Canadian police officials appear to have made strides to persuade their Government to provide funds to get an epidemiological study off the ground. Funding and researchers have been lined up and an outline of the proposal is complete, according to James Kingston, chief executive officer of the 37,000-member Canadian Police Association. "At this stage, we're still waiting for the new government to get into office to find out whether or not they'll provide all or part of the funding. At this point, everything is ready to go... Everyone's in general agreement to get it done," Kingston told LEN.

Kingston is optimistic that the

government of Prime Minister Jean Chretien, who took office Oct. 20, will honor the commitment made by former Solicitor General Doug Lewis. The Canadian Police Research Center in Ottawa will coordinate the study, which will survey "as many active and retired police officers in Canada as possible," said Kingston. At least 70,000 questionnaires will be sent to officers, who will be asked questions about radar use and any illnesses they may have developed. The effort is expected to take 18 months and cost \$200,000, Kingston added.

Without the benefit of government support, researchers in the United States continue to look into the radar-cancer allegations and are coming up with inconclusive results. Dr. Robert Davis, an assistant professor of pediatrics and epidemiology at the University of Washington, said he has nearly completed his study of State Police Academy graduates over a 25-year period to determine whether radar-using officers died of cancers at a higher rate than the general population.

But Davis said his efforts will most likely fail to provide any concrete support for the alleged radar-cancer link. "Quite frankly, I don't think we're going to show anything," he said recently. "We're not seeing any testicular cancer, and I don't think we're going to see a whole lot of brain cancer, either," he added, referring to two rare forms of cancer that Poynter contends often strike long-term radar users.

Davis said his efforts are thwarted by a lack of resources and a small sample size of only about 1,000 officers. "Every new study has a catch-22," he said. "You can't get money because nobody considers it a problem, and rightfully so. Money has to be allocated to those areas where people know there's a problem. If you don't have any...you're very unlikely to find a problem if it does exist because you just don't have the resources to track it down."

Davis said detailed personnel records from law enforcement agencies in several states will be crucial to any attempts to study the radar-cancer controversy. "If we can't get good records on radar use, it's almost not

worth doing a study at all."

John Violanti, who last year surveyed 161 New York State Police officers on radar use and found that the risk of developing cancer rose substantially as an officer's exposure to traffic radar increased, is still analyzing the data gleaned from a follow-up survey of an additional 241 retired troopers. His preliminary findings show that the incidence of cancer among the officers — all over the age of 40 — is 21 percent, compared to 23 percent in the first group. He said the data were "inconclusive" and that further study is warranted. "When you have chronic exposure to an environmental force like [radar] in any work setting, I think it needs to be looked into," he said.

Much of the concern about the long-term effects of radar emissions centers on the standard by the American National Standards Institute that supposedly sets safe parameters for exposure to microwave emissions. ANSI standard C95.1, which was last revised in 1982, is far more tolerant than exposure levels set in other countries, and has also come under fire because the committee that approved the revision was said to be weighted with representatives from the military, the electronics and electric power industries, and others with vested interests in keeping the threshold level low.

But in what may be a telling development, a research group at the Kirtland Air Force Base in New Mexico recently adopted guidelines for human exposure to radiofrequency and microwave radiation that far exceed those developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and endorsed last year by ANSI. According to Microwave News, a New York-based publication that tracks developments concerning non-ionizing radiation, the action follows similar steps taken by a group at the Hughes Aircraft Co., a major military contractor.

"Taken together, these moves could undermine the dominance of the ANSI C95.1 standard, which in the absence of official government limits, has been the de facto U.S. standard for more than 25 years," the newsletter said.

Lou Slesin, publisher of Microwave News, said the standard adopted

by the Air Force research group is "100 times more stringent" than the current ANSI standard that has been used by lawyers representing radar manufacturers to debunk claims made by police officers in lawsuits against the companies. "We don't know what the thresholds are," he told LEN. "Even part of the military and their contractors don't have any confidence in the standard that everybody is saying proves the police officers don't have a case. If [they] are willing to speak up and say these standards are not protective enough, then why isn't anybody sticking up for these officers?"

Lawsuits filed by cancer-stricken police officers against radar manufacturers have dwindled since a California jury in January rejected Petaluma Police Officer Eric Bendure's claim that his rare form of cancer was caused by emissions from the radar device he used. Since the lawsuit was decided in favor of Kustom Signals Inc., only four of at least 19 lawsuits filed by police officers remain pending. The rest have been withdrawn by plaintiffs and "dismissed with prejudice," meaning they are "gone forever," according to Mark Oium, a San Francisco attorney representing Kustom. The lawyers for the pending cases are under court order to "reveal the identity of their expert witnesses" by the first of the year or they will be dismissed "by order of the court," according to Cincinnati attorney John Wykoff, who is national counsel to MPH Industries, another radar manufacturer.

The next case expected to be heard in court is that filed by Windsor Locks, Conn., Police Officer Thomas Malcolm, who was diagnosed with testicular cancer in 1989 after using hand-held radar devices for nearly 15 years. Malcolm, 44, who has since recovered from his illness, told LEN that his case is expected to go to trial next April, and said he smells victory.

"All of the other cases dealt with younger officers who had probably been exposed for four to five years — and I've been around 19 years. It takes 10 or 20 years for it to show up. I think once they hear the true story of what happened, a jury of my peers will decide in my favor."

Study paints portrait of workplace killers

Continued from Page 5

times of workplace homicide, the authors said, in a finding that parallels a recent report by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (see accompanying story).

The 111,000 incidents of workplace violence that occurred in the United States last year cost employers an estimated \$4.2 billion, according to Kinney and Johnson, and one serious incident alone can easily cost an employer \$250,000 or more.

Johnson and Kinney recommend that employers adopt "proactive strate-

gies" to manage and prevent workplace violence, which they say is on the rise as layoffs mount and workers increasingly find themselves displaced. They say lines of communication should be established between workers and supervisors so that threats can be reported, including setting up confidential hotlines and conducting attitude surveys, behavioral observation programs and employee evaluations. Employers should also conduct reviews of past incidents, reevaluate current security policies and monitor employees with a history of violence.

ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE

Department Head

Department of Government

Nominations and applications are invited for the position of Head, Department of Government, which is a full-time, tenure-track position, reporting to the Dean of Arts and Sciences. The Department of Government offers associate degrees in criminal justice, baccalaureate degrees in criminal justice and political science, and a number of minor concentrations. In affiliation with Georgia Southern University, a master's degree in criminal justice is offered. The Department Head is responsible for all activities generally associated with the traditional position of an academic department head, including teaching courses in at least one of the program disciplines of the department. In addition, the Head will foster strong linkages between the Department and other College entities such as the Armstrong Public Service Center.

Qualifications: Applications must include evidence of the following qualifications for this associate or full professor position: terminal degree in appropriate discipline; record of effective teaching at both undergraduate and graduate levels; record of productive scholarship and research; and record of institutional and community service. Preference will be given to applicants who also submit evidence of a multidisciplinary perspective with degrees, work experience and/or teaching experience in criminal justice or political science; administrative experience; experience in the use of student evaluation instruments and academic program assessment; and experience in grant development and writing.

Applications and Review: The appointment will be effective July 1, 1994. Application deadline is Feb. 14, 1994. Application material should include a résumé, three current letters of recommendation, and names, addresses and telephone numbers of three additional references, with permission for direct contact. Send materials to: Dr. William L. Megathlin, Chairman, Department Head Screening Committee, Armstrong State College, 11935 Abercorn Street, Savannah, GA 31419.

Armstrong State College is an EOE/AA employer, and Georgia is an Open Records Law state. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged.

Behan:

In policing, we've come too far to fail

By Cornelius J. Behan

I came into law enforcement with a certain naiveté that eventually developed into idealism. We became police officers and supporters of the police to make things better than they are. While perfection may be unattainable, striving for it — our ideals — make things better.

I see law enforcement as an integral part of this free society. We are not some add-on or a necessary regulatory evil. Because we exist and do what we do, stores open every day, schools function, the media is free to exercise — and abuse — the First Amendment, and courts pass judgment. We apply that fine line of "How much regulation guarantees the maximum amount of freedom." Without the police — those citizen volunteers who make policing their life's work — there can be no freedom.

Almost everything in our business has changed in the past 50 years — the philosophies, the technologies, the strategies, the concepts. What didn't change? Good people need to be protected from the bad.

Eschewing Accountability

When I first patrol in a radio car, we had one-way radios. They operated with a constant static noise. We looked forward to a call because that interrupted the noise. There was no way to acknowledge that the call was received. There was no accountability. When quiet, two-way radios were installed, the veteran officers hated them. They said they wouldn't last — they would "ruin the job." (How many times I heard that through the years — that a new idea would "ruin the job.") Now, you had to answer the dispatcher or be considered off-base.

As a rookie, I learned two things from this. One, that people seriously disliked change; and two, people don't like to be held accountable.

I learned much later that, because people resented being held accountable, most bosses avoided applying the principle. Instead, everyone ducked

(Cornelius J. Behan retired in September after 16 years as Police Chief of Baltimore County, Md., ending a 47-year law enforcement career that began with the New York City Police Department. This article is adapted from his keynote address to the Gary Hayes Memorial Luncheon last May.)

behind rules and regulations. If you obeyed the rules, you kept out of trouble. You had to violate a rule to be held to any kind of accountability. Missions, goals and values were vague notions understood by the few and not applied by the many. As a result — in my management applications — I taught, lectured and applied accountability. We are responsible for our actions and decisions, and accountability was not to be equated with punishment.

Use of Force

A remarkable difference between then and now is in the use of force. Using force was an important part of police work.

Shortly before I joined police work, we had strong-arm squads. These were police officers who were former prize-fighters and were still good with their hands. They roamed the streets looking for the bad guys who terrorized neighborhoods. Finding a group on the corner, they would ask them to move. Upon the group's refusal, the officers would proceed to beat them up, take their guns and knives, and dump them head-first into garbage cans. No arrests, no reports — just effi-

ciency. The neighbors loved it. The good guys were in control.

Within police operations, the use of force was standard operating procedure. Any resistance to surrender by a law violator had to be overcome by whatever force it took. As a result, shootouts were common. Failure to do otherwise was a sign of weakness. If you were injured by a prisoner, retribution was in order. The third degree was a reality. Tough hoods were "tenderized" in the back room of stationhouses by tougher cops. The dominant theme was that the police had to be in control. The bad guys were never to win.

The use of force was accepted as long as the recipient was a criminal. But its application led to abuse, and more and more excessive use of force took place. In addition, innocent persons were the recipients of it, and gradually it became less and less accepted.

In the meantime, constitutional law appeared in police academy curriculums emphasizing the inalienable rights of every man — even felons. The public turned against the use of force by those in authority. This led to the current policies of using deadly force only to save oneself or another.

And the use of force is only used to overcome resistance, and no more.

Saving, Not Taking Life

Along the way, our approach to hostage-taking and barricaded persons changed. Police were becoming more concerned with saving life rather than taking it. In September 1972, Arab terrorists attacked Israeli athletes during the Olympic games. They killed two and took nine hostages. At an airport near Munich, the nine Israelis, five terrorists and one police officer were killed in a shootout. Confrontation and winning regardless of the cost were in vogue.

In the NYPD, two officers — Deputy Chief Simon Eisdorfer and Harvey Schlossberg, a police psychologist/officer — asked what we would do if Munich happened here. They designed containment and negotiations instead of confrontation. The idea of talking to someone who had killed another was a strange notion, but the Police Commissioner saw the wisdom of this idea and had the department trained.

I was fortunate to be present when it was first

Continued on Page 10

Lynch:

A dream deferred no longer

By Gerald W. Lynch

A college-educated police force has long been a national goal, dating back at least to the report of the President's Commission in 1967. In the early 1970's, the combination of veterans' benefits and the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) assisted a generation of police in acquiring a college education. Today the members of that generation hold leadership positions throughout the country.

The next generation of police was not quite as lucky. LEEP funds dried up, and those who were already sworn officers had to fend for themselves financially if they wanted a college education.

At the same time, a growing number of departments started to require some college as part of their entry-level criteria. Such requirements were frequently challenged in the courts and abandoned in the face of affirmative action goals.

Fortunately, the U.S. Supreme Court largely put an end to such challenges with its pivotal 1986 decision in *Davis v. Dallas*, in which it ruled that a college requirement for entry into police service did not per se discriminate against minorities.

Since then, many departments have incorporated college into their entry level requirements, yet a required baccalaureate degree for police remains an unfulfilled dream.

The latest step toward realization of that dream, President Clinton's "Police Corps" proposal, is laudable in that it will promote the professionalization of police work through higher education. At the same time, however, many police chiefs are skeptical of the plan, if not completely opposed to it [see LEN, Feb. 14, 1993, Nov. 30, 1993]. Their concerns are not without merit and should be carefully considered before any Presidential seal of approval is applied.

At the heart of the objections to this plan is the issue of local self-determination in the hiring of law enforcement officers. Many police chiefs may earnestly desire a college-educated police service and believe in the principle behind the Police Corps proposal, but there are a number of details to the proposal that have the potential for undermining the initiative. For example:

¶ What happens when those who have received the tuition reimbursement graduate and return to a locality that is not hiring at that time?

¶ What happens if this college graduate cannot pass the medical, psychological, medical or background investigations that are rightfully required by police departments?

¶ If a department does hire these graduates over other applicants, will the department be in conflict with local laws, Civil Service rules or existing labor contracts?

¶ Since it is possible that many of the students who take advantage of the Police Corps program may not be committed to policing as a career, will a department have invested substantial resources in training these officers only to have them leave after only four years?

In New York City, these issues have been satisfactorily resolved with a program known as the Police Cadet Corps. The essence of the Cadet Corps program is the evaluation of potential police officers through an extended process of education, special training and supervised apprenticeship. While these students are also reimbursed for tuition, the selection process is one that takes into consideration the NYPD's hiring practices.

Candidates must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents eligible for citizenship within two years; be under 33 years of age (as is required by the NYPD), be accepted for admission to or

Continued on Page 11

(Gerald W. Lynch is president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York.)

Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.



International Datelines

A roundup of law enforcement and criminal justice developments from around the world.

North America

Haiti — The United Nations trade embargo against Haiti has sharply reduced the flow of illegal drugs through the impoverished island nation, cutting off a trade that supplied some of Haiti's military leaders with millions of dollars a year in illicit earnings, according to United States officials. Thomas Cash, the head of the Drug Enforcement Administration's Miami office, indicated that drug traffickers are being driven away by Haiti's political instability and the trade embargo, which is being enforced by United States and other foreign warships. "Drug traffickers are going to avoid Haiti until they can see who to negotiate with," Cash said, adding that he estimated the annual value of cocaine passing through Haiti to be \$50 million to \$75 million. The DEA official said that the flow of cocaine to the American market is undiminished, with traffickers shipping more of their illegal cargo to other Caribbean islands.

Puerto Rico — In the near future, new police officers in Puerto Rico will enter the service bearing associate degrees in police science, as part of a new collaborative educational program between the Police Academy of Puerto Rico and John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York. The agreement between the college and the academy, announced Oct. 29, provides for the joint development of a new curriculum that will integrate high-level police training, courses in police science, and a solid academic foundation in the liberal arts. The two institutions will also work together in such areas as faculty development, identifying and responding to in-service and specialized training needs, and, ultimately, establishing an accredited Puerto Rico College of Criminal Justice.

El Salvador — Foreign diplomats and United Nations officials say the Government of El Salvador is resisting the dissolution of the paramilitary National Police and replacing it with a new civilian police force. The change was a key stipulation of rebel forces in their agreeing to the peace accord that ended a 12-year civil war. Members of the National Police were implicated by United States officials in political killings and corruption during the civil war.

South America

Peru — The highly fortified base of operations for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in Peru's Upper Huallaga Valley has become obsolete and should be abandoned or turned over to the Peruvians, U.S. narcotics experts say. Speaking to The New York Times on the condition of anonymity, the experts said the Santa Lucia air base has become "tactically and operationally...almost worthless," because from it drug agents are unable to reach the main areas where drug traffickers are operating. The base was once

located in the heart of Peru's coca growing region, but its presence drove peasant coca farmers and most drug traffickers into other areas beyond the reach of Santa Lucia's helicopter fleet. A different, more mobile strategy is needed to wage the drug war in South America today, one official said.

Europe

England — Following a highly publicized case in which a rape defendant was acquitted, Britain's top judge has advocated changing the law to allow defendants in rape cases to remain unidentified in the press unless he is convicted. Lord Taylor, the Lord Chief Justice, said the law, which permits only victims to remain anonymous, was unfair to the accused. The judge's recommendation, which was prompted by the Oct. 19 acquittal of a rape defendant, would return to the legal situation that existed prior to 1988, when the news media were allowed to identify a defendant only upon conviction.

Lithuania — A leading Lithuanian journalist who gained prominence for investigating and exposing organized crime was shot to death Oct. 9, radio news sources said. Vitas Lingys, 33, founder and publisher of the daily newspaper Respublika, was shot at point-blank range near his home in Vilnius, the capital.

Northern Ireland — Ten people were killed and 50 were wounded Oct. 23 when the Irish Republican Army set off a bomb in a Protestant shopping area of Belfast. Officials said the dead included four women and two young girls. Shortly after the blast, the IRA issued a statement lamenting the deaths and saying that the bomb had exploded prematurely because of a faulty timing device, thus precluding the usual IRA warning that allowed time for civilians to be evacuated from the target area. A week after the bombing incident, two gunmen believed to be linked to the Ulster Defense Association, an outlawed Protestant paramilitary group, walked into a crowded village pub in Greysteel and fatally shot seven people and wounded 11 others. The gunmen reportedly shouted "trick or treat" before they opened fire in the Halloween eve attack.

Africa

Angola — Police sent in to suppress a food riot by starving mobs storming a relief ship instead joined in the looting themselves, The Associated Press reportedly recently. The mob had attacked a ship sent by the World Food Program, which was loaded with U.S.-donated baby food. After police joined the Oct. 13 pillaging, President Jose Eduardo du Santos sent in his personal guard to contain the situation. Angola's economy is in tatters after 18 years of civil war, and United Nations officials say the country faces a famine on the scale of that in Somalia if peace does not come soon.

Egypt — Gunmen believed to be Islamic militants killed a top police official in an attack in southern Egypt Oct. 28, in which two bodyguards and two bystanders were wounded. Brig. Gen. Mahmoud al-Deeb directed investigations in the Security

Department in Qena, a militant stronghold 275 miles southeast of Cairo. He is said to have died instantly when a group of gunmen raked his car with automatic weapons fire in a marketplace.

Asia

China — A wave of illegal Chinese immigration to the United States appears to have been halted, due in part to official pressure and negative publicity imposed by the Chinese Government. Although the Chinese Government has not imprisoned any would-be immigrants returned by the United States, it has jailed a number of smugglers, intercepted ships and organized "anti-illegal immigration work teams." One U.S. official said the Chinese have also publicized the dangers of the voyage and warned that illegal immigrants could face jail, years of indentured servitude, torture or even death upon arrival in the United States.

Hong Kong — Drug abuse by Hong Kong young people rose sharply in the early part of 1993, with government figures reportedly showing the biggest quarterly increase in new addicts in at least 12 years. Official documents obtained by the South China Morning Post showed that during the second quarter of this year, the number of new heroin addicts under age 21 jumped by 62.3 percent compared to the same period last year, from 308 to 500. The confidential documents also indicate a sharp increase in the number of drug-related arrests involving youngsters. Arrests for major offenses were up by 176 percent, from 59 in the second quarter of 1992 to 163 during the same period this year.

Israel — Tens of thousands of Palestinians have applied for positions in the new police force that will be created to monitor the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho, after Israeli forces leave those areas in keeping with the recent peace accords. An estimated 32,000 Palestinians signed up at 39 recruiting offices during a 10-day registration drive in early October, and about 60 percent of them are said to have served time in Israeli prisons, mostly for political offenses. The first group of Palestinian police officers to be sworn in included a number of former commandos of the Palestine Liberation Army, who were retrained at the national police academy in Jordan.

Australia/Pacific Islands

Australia — Police believe that a serial killer has been preying on backpacking tourists for years, and the discovery of seven skeletons in a rugged wooded area known as Executioner's Drop has prompted what is described as the biggest manhunt for a killer in Australian history. Police Supt. Clive Small, who is heading the investigation, said four young victims found in the Belanglo State Forest southwest of Sydney were probably killed by the same person. "I think it would be fair to say that given we now have seven bodies...we do have a serial killer," Small said.

As flood waters recede, a PD takes stock

Continued from Page 6
records had been entered into a computer-aided reporting system maintained by the St. Louis County Police Department. "We lost none of the most critical police reports," said Johnson. "We did lose some booking, arrest sheets and some motor vehicle accident forms, but they are being regenerated by the Highway Patrol, which is our central repository for those records."

Communications were not disrupted either during or after the flood because all calls for service were transferred to a phone number at City Hall, where the department set up a temporary command post in the weekend following the Friday-night levee break. The calls were again transferred the following Monday to the bomb shelter that now serves as the department's home. Emergency calls were handled, as is customary, by the county police department's dispatch center. "Given the magnitude of the disaster, the interruption and inconvenience to the department was minimal," Johnson said.

Johnson put the total damage to the

department at \$300,000. The city leases the department's headquarters, so Johnson did not have a damage estimate for the building, which the owner is currently restoring. "We are continuing to pay rent to help the owner be able to rebuild it so we can reoccupy it," said Johnson.

The herculean restoration task began by "driving a bulldozer through the front windows and pushing everything out the back," including its mildewed contents, said the Chief, who added that the only salvageable items in the structure are two self-contained, stainless steel holding cells. "What remains [of the building] right now are the exterior walls, the concrete floor and the ceiling," he said.

In late September, when cleanup efforts were well under way, heavy rains once again threatened the weakened levee, raising fears of a second flood. Flash flooding resulted in a foot or two of new water in buildings where repairs had started. But quick action to construct a 1.2-mile temporary levee on top of a county road averted a

second disaster, said Johnson.

The heavy rains have subsided, and the valley is open to the public, allowing cleanup and reconstruction efforts to move ahead full steam. The department remains housed in the bomb shelter, which Johnson said gives it adequate room to function. The agency is no longer operating under a state of emergency, the flood detail has been largely disbanded, and some days off and vacation time are being granted to officers.

The department is now rethinking its disaster-response plan in the wake of the flood, including the possible adoption of a flood-watch or warning system, similar to those issued when conditions favor tornadoes, said Johnson. The proposed system has problems because "it's very difficult for any police department to order an evacuation until we know for sure that a flood is imminent, given the business interruption and inconvenience we would create. Unlike other disasters, you can't really predict floods."

As a former police chief in Cape

Girardeau, Mo., Johnson had dealt with floods before, but never on the scale that he experienced in Chesterfield. He said he learned a lot from the experience, but felt he could offer little advice to other departments that might find themselves in a similar predicament, other than to "expect the unexpected, and don't be all that comfortable with your past experiences."

Prior to the flood, Johnson said, he never would have imagined that floodwaters would have risen "two

feet above the ceiling tiles in my office or that I could look down the Interstate and see it literally covered and the entire area become a lake. It was inconceivable to me at the time. But it can happen.

"I guess short of not locating in disaster-prone areas, which I believe is good advice, there's not much you can do other than to be prepared, and be prepared to move quickly, and try to develop some plan to assist people who are impacted by the disaster."

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A police valedictory 47 years in the making

Continued from Page 8

trood Black Muslims attempted to rob a gun store in Brooklyn. Caught inside, they killed the first officer who arrived, wounded the second and took a dozen hostages. Although fired upon, the police never returned the fire, and two days later the hostages were freed and all the robbers were captured without further injury to anyone. Hostage negotiation was born that day.

I learned something else. In case negotiations didn't work, Chief Eisdorfer and his men planned a frontal assault. Their planning table was a theater restroom floor. The chief, along with officers of all ranks — mostly patrol — were on their knees poring over charts and openly sharing ideas about the assault. Everyone had a say; rank was not important. I came away concluding that if the opinion of, and planning by, police officers were important in a crisis, why couldn't they be involved in routine matters? They could — and should — and I've followed the principle ever since.

The New Policing

Another major philosophical change can be called "back to the future." The early settlers came to this country to get

away from economic, religious or political oppression. As they established their towns, they policed themselves. They didn't want a new set of oppressors.

As cities and making a living grew more complex, night watchmen were established and, eventually, police departments. Police replaced the citizen as a protector of the community. In order to obtain more manpower and resources, police administrators and politicians promised crime reduction, property recovery and establishment of peace. Yet there were no crime-reduction programs.

We learned that more money and resources alone could not accomplish the mission. Eventually, crime prevention appeared, neighborhood watches were created, and we talked about community involvement. This led to community policing — the new arrangement with our citizens on how they are to be policed.

When I came into police work, the Federal police were our competitors. Sharing information and resources, particularly with the FBI, was not a common experience. I can recall that when a truck hijacking occurred in New York City, teams of detectives would scour the streets to recover the truck before the teams of FBI agents doing

the same thing. Now cooperation is considered essential, and more and more of it occurs each year. A continuing weakness, of course, is that the Federal agencies don't cooperate with each other the way they should.

Obstacle to Sanity

The street police of yesteryear did not encounter as many guns as do their modern counterparts. Guns, always a serious concern, were considered a normal job risk. The National Rifle Association was an organization friendly to police — interested in gun safety and hunting information. Many police were members.

The NRA changed in recent years. Its leadership went from a priority of sportsmanship to one of arming everyone in America. It claims that our citizens must be prepared for the time when the U.S. Government becomes oppressive. It uses Tiananmen Square as an example of what could happen here.

Now we have over 200 million guns in private circulation in America. Police and citizens encounter them at every turn. Every year, 34,000 people die in this country from guns, 23,000 by handguns. The cruelest cut of all is the way handguns are turning up in our elementary schools. The only obstacle to

sane gun laws is the NRA.

Corruption's Free Reign

Corruption has always been a problem in our business. After the end of Prohibition, serious violations evolved around illegal gambling — from the local bookmaker tossing a few dollars to the beat cop, to the big-timers taking care of people in higher places.

The popularity of illegal drugs gave the evil a new and lucrative spin. Police officers and bosses alike who despised corruption felt they did their part by staying away from it. They weren't on the take, and they left investigating it to internal affairs. As a result, the corrupt had a freer reign than they should have.

One of our renowned police leaders, Patrick V. Murphy, showed us another way. He proved that supervision and leadership can turn things around. Fighting corruption is everybody's job. Although it can't be eliminated, good leadership can keep it to a minimum.

Individual vs. Societal Rights

American democracy is the best government entity ever designed by man. It provides more freedom to the individual than has been seen on the face of the Earth. With this freedom, though, there is a commensurate responsibility.

Fifty years ago, the average citizen respected authority. The law was expected to be obeyed and the police were expected to enforce it. Individual rights were subordinate to the right and security of society. Cops were expected to arrest violators, no matter the cost. Automobile pursuits were expected; the violator was not to get away. People were more concerned with their responsibilities than their rights. Of course, there were fewer people, criminals, cars and guns.

Gradually, individual rights became dominant. We found excuses for rioters, reduced punishments for criminal acts (even if the punishment remained in the law book), and encouraged criticizing all authority — church or state. Now we spend more time holding the police accountable than we do the disturbers of the peace. People are less willing to give up something for the common good:

¶ Police are not to engage in fast

pursuit of criminals because someone may get hurt.

¶ The right to own a handgun is more important than the deaths of 23,000 people each year.

¶ The right of privacy is more important than protecting the larger population from a killer disease called AIDS.

¶ Cheating on the income tax is OK, as long as you don't get caught.

¶ Sue everybody — that's your right.

We can find good reasons for the increase in concern for the individuals — abuse of authority, lack of attention to the poor, police brutality, corruption by legislators and government officials, and discrimination are but a few. Whatever the excuses, we no longer seriously discourage individuals from pursuing their own interests for the benefit of the many. I often wonder if it's possible to achieve the proper balance of rights so that we can live in peace with one another.

Crystal-Ball Gazing

The future is largely what we make it. Polarization within our society is increasing and we can expect more discontent. The availability of guns will increase, but an enraged populace, sick over incidents like that in Waco, Texas, will reverse the trend. The National Rifle Association will lose power. Police and the medical profession will join forces and sensible gun control — not disarmament — will become a reality. Computers will get smaller and faster and will be in use by all members of the force, even upper-echelon bosses. Community policing will be finally understood and institutionalized throughout our industry. Studies about violence will increase our understanding of the phenomenon.

The police cannot fail. They must have the support of the public and the political leadership in doing their job. The alternative is unthinkable. If we can't reduce the fear and violence, our citizens will demand an alternative. The alternative will be giving up some freedoms in order to bring order. When that happens, we begin reversing our freedoms and starting on a path to a different form of governing.

Policing is a noble undertaking. It exists only for the betterment of society. If its practitioners work hard and refuse to give up, freedom is assured.

Mayors urge DoJ to OK color-blind crime stats

Continued from Page 1

the public, said Lieut. Dorothy Veldey-Jones, commander of the department's Systems Development Division, which collects and analyzes crime statistics. The order does not affect the use of race to describe suspects being sought by police, she said.

"The trouble with crime statistics is that they are misused," said Veldey-Jones, an 18-year veteran. "People tend to read things into them. They make too many assumptions based purely on race. The Mayor is saying that's inappropriate, and there are too many other factors that carry more weight and are completely ignored."

Former Minneapolis Police Chief Anthony Bouza, who served for nine years under Fraser, opined that while the Mayor's intentions are good, his proposal is "absolute rubbish."

"It mutes the debate that's necessary, which has to center on street crime — who are the victims, who are the perpetrators and where are they coming from. The suppression of information and the truth is never going to help any issue," said Bouza, a former commander of the New York City Police Department's Intelligence Division.

Bouza said such data are the "mortar and pestle" of policing — essential ingredients needed to formulate crime-control strategies, analyze crime trends and make deployment decisions. "You can't understand crime until you understand the criminal. Crime in our society is being fueled by economic, social and racial injustices. How are we ever going to get at these injustices if we don't know who they're working against?"

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Upcoming Events

JANUARY 1994

3-March 11. School of Police Staff & Command. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$2,200.

4-8. Seventh Annual International Training Seminar. Presented by the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers. Crystal City, Va. \$275/\$320.

5-7. Painless Budget Planning for the Law Enforcement Executive. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$250.

10-11. Community Policing. Presented by the University of Delaware. South Hadley, Mass.

10-12. Street Survival '94. Presented by Calibre Press. New Orleans. \$159/\$135/\$85.

10-12. Field Training Program for Communication Officers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$350.

10-12. First-Line Police Supervision. Presented by the University of Delaware. Boca Raton, Fla.

10-14. Introductory TEAM-UP Database Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

10-14. Instructor Development. Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Bryan, Texas. \$175.

10-21. Supervision of Police Personnel. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$700.

10-21. Traffic Accident Reconstruction I. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$700.

10-21. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Winter Haven, Fla. \$595.

10-21. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Phoenix. \$595.

10-March 25. Management College. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$1,100/\$1,700.

11-14. Executive Development for Law Enforcement. Presented by Quantico Group Associates. Camden, N.J. \$310.

12. Fire Scene Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. Daytona Beach, Fla.

12-13. Handling Detainees & Prisoners. Presented by the University of Delaware. Pensacola, Fla.

12-14. Police Grant Writing: An Alternative to Cutback Management. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$250.

13-14. Managing the Patrol Function. Presented by the University of Delaware. Boca Raton, Fla.

17-18. Applying Total Quality Management to Law Enforcement. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$275.

17-19. Winter Conference: "Courage, Creativity & Leadership in Corrections." Presented by the American Correctional Association. Orlando, Fla. \$175/\$200.

17-21. Drug Unit Commander Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

17-21. Advanced TEAM-UP Database Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

17-21. Police Applicant Background Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

17-28. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

19. Violence in the Workplace. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.

19-20. Drug/Narcotics Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. Brewster, N.Y.

19-20. Economic Crime Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. Wilmington, Del.

19-21. Women in Police Management & Supervision. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$225.

19-21. Managing the Training Operation. Presented by the University of Delaware. Worcester, Mass.

19-21. Contemporary Homicide Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. Cherry Hill, N.J.

19-21. Internal Affairs Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. Owings Mills, Md.

20. Drugs in the Workplace. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute.

Louisville, Ky.

20-21. Officer Field Safety Procedures. Presented by the University of Delaware. Peekskill, N.Y.

21. Retail Theft Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.

24-25. Criminal Profiling. Presented by the University of Delaware. New Castle, Del.

24-25. Managing the Drug Unit. Presented by the University of Delaware. Braintree, Mass.

24-25. Stress Reduction for Law Enforcement Personnel. Presented by the University of Delaware. Lockhaven, Pa.

24-27. Comprehensive Staff Inspections Training Workshop. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

24-28. Crime & Loss Prevention I. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.

24-28. Traffic Accident Reconstruction II. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.

24-28. Motorcycle Accident

Reconstruction. Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Bryan, Texas. \$300.

24-28. Interviews & Interrogations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

24-28. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

24-Feb. 11. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Wellesley, Mass.

25-26. Investigative Auditing Procedures. Presented by the University of Delaware. Wilmington, Del.

25-27. Street Survival '94. Presented by Calibre Press. Richmond, Va. \$159/\$135/\$85.

25-27. Officer Survival Colloquy: The Trainers' Forum. Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Glynco, Ga. \$200.

26-27. Radio Dispatchers' Seminar. Presented by the University of Delaware. Brentwood, N.H.

Forum: Police Cadet Corps helps realize a national goal

Continued from Page 8

enrolled full-time in one of the colleges of the City University of New York, and meet all Civil Service criteria for the position of police officer upon entering the Cadet Corps program. (Although the NYPD does not currently have a residency requirement, Cadet Corps candidates are also required to be New York City residents.)

Candidates are screened to determine their eligibility for appointment to the NYPD, and must complete the department's standard medical, psychological and background checks. Cadets are required to pass the Civil Service examination for police officers at the earliest possible opportunity after entering the program.

In addition to pursuing a solid, broad-based program of liberal arts studies, cadets participate in specialized courses, practical training, and supervised work experience. The training, which is designed to complement police academy training, covers 24 separate subjects, including ethics, human dignity and the police, cultural pluralism, conflict resolution, foreign language skills for law enforcement, community policing, CPR and first aid, and computer skills. Cadets are assigned to progressively more responsible community service tasks, supervised initially by university personnel and later by members of the NYPD.

Unlike the plan proposed by President Clinton, the Police Cadet Corps permits long-term observation and evaluation of cadets in both academic and practical settings so that those who are unsuited for police work can resign or be screened out and redirected prior to their appointment as police officers. It will raise the overall educational achievement level and the long-range educational aspirations of young people entering the police service.

We cannot be too careful, too concerned and too deliberate in selecting, training and educating candidates for police service. The Police Cadet Corps, which was initiated by John Jay College of Criminal Justice, is intended not merely to modify recruitment and

training, but to radically alter the orientation of young people preparing for police work by emphasizing the service responsibilities of the job. The Cadet Corps program provides the police service with a system of apprenticeship and higher education that is fundamental in the human services professions. Doctors, social workers, nurses and counselors all learn in this fashion. Only the police have been deprived.

The Police Cadet Corps program

provides a model that fulfills President Clinton's objectives of providing tuition reimbursement to those entering a critical area of public service, encouraging the recruitment of those who possess a community service orientation, and, as important, allowing local departments to retain control of their hiring practices. Through the Police Cadet Corps, a college-educated police service need no longer be an unfilled national goal.

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

American Correctional Association, Convention Dept., 8025 Laurel Lakes Court, Laurel, MD 20707-5075. (800) 888-8784 Fax: (301) 206-5061.

American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers, P.O. Box 361, Lewes, DE 19958 (302) 645-4080 Fax: (302) 645-4084

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037

Davis & Associates, P.O. Box 6725, Laguna Niguel, CA 92607. (714) 495-8334

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611 (703) 955-1128.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Security Specialties Division, Building 67, Glynco, GA 31524 (912) 267-2354 Fax: (912) 267-3144.

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. (512) 245-3030. Fax: (512) 245-2834

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 4854 Old National Highway, Atlanta, GA 30343 1-800-235-4723.

Investigation Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

National Conference on Child Abuse & Neglect, c/o Research Assessment Management Inc., 1300 Spring St., Suite 210, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 589-8242 Fax: (301) 589-8246.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Bngman Hall, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300 N.W. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309 (305) 776-5500 Fax: (305) 776-5005.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350 (617) 237-4724

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 1-800-323-4011

Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M St., NW, Suite 910, Washington, DC 20037. (202) 466-7820 Fax: (202) 466-7826.

Pro-Systems, P.O. Box 261, Glenview, IL 60025 (708) 729-7681.

Quantico Group Associates Inc., 3904 Lansing Court, Dumfries, VA 22026-2460. (703) 221-0189 Fax: (703) 221-3836.

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute, 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499 (407) 647-6080 Fax: (407) 647-3828

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2394. Fax: (214) 690-2458.

TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division, Texas A&M University System, College Station, TX 77843-8000 1-800-423-8433 or (409) 845-6391. Fax: (409) 862-2788

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, Attn. Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4487

Director Administrative Officers Management Program Law Enforcement Education and Research Project North Carolina State University

The Administrative Officers Management Program (AOMP) provides university credit instruction to mid-level managers in law enforcement agencies in state and local government. The Law Enforcement Education and Research Project will develop workshops and research activities to enhance AOMP.

Position: Director provides academic leadership, administration, and instruction in AOMP and program development and participation in the research and service activities of Law Enforcement Education and Research Project. The Director will be responsible for guiding the expansion of the project and for additional fundraising to support it.

Qualifications: Preference given to persons with 1) a doctoral degree in criminal justice, public administration with a major in criminal justice, or a related discipline, or master's degree with substantial experience in law enforcement and research, and 2) experience in law enforcement and law enforcement training/education. It is also valuable to have other relevant administrative experience, demonstrated proficiency in law enforcement education and training, demonstrated ability to develop creative training, education and research programs; and ability to communicate effectively with law enforcement agencies.

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**Chair, AOMP Director Search Committee
Public Administration Program
Box 8102
North Carolina State University
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December 15, 1993

Waterfront policing:

Coping with the Great Flood of 1993.

Pages 1, 6.



White male? Black male?

Crime statistics could become race-neutral if the U.S. Department of Justice adopts a proposal by several big-city mayors to delete references to arrestees' race. **Page 1.**

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